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NEW SPECIES OF FLORIDIAN NOCTUIDÆ.

BY JOHN B. SMITH, SC.D.

The following species, with one exception, were taken by Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson to whose kindness I owe the types which will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

It is more than probable that all these are really West Indian or Central American types; but I have been unable to identify them with any described species.

This does not include all the new species taken by Mrs. Slosson; a few are to be described in a paper prepared for the Proceedings of the United States National Museum. There are here a number of new generic types, some of which are very peculiar.

***Erastria strigularia*, sp. nov.**

Ground color a light sepia brown, mottled, streaked and overlaid by white scales. Head and thorax without distinct maculation. Primaries with the lines confused, the whole wing streaked in appearance, the s. t. line contrastingly marked, as the only prominent feature in the wing. T. a. line single, brown, with long outer teeth, broken, incomplete. T. p. line single, brown, linear, outcurved over the cell, with a deep narrow sinus from the outcurve to the cell, itself, and another broader sinus, which extends inward to the t. a. line. S. t. line whitish, oblique, with a broad outward tooth at middle, preceded by a brown shade, the terminal space darkening a little to the fringes. A series of small, black venular dots, beyond which the fringes are cut with white. Fringes white-tipped at the anal angle. The ordinary spots are marked by a black line in the cell. Secondaries even, smoky brown; a broken black terminal line, fringes partly white-tipped. Beneath, primaries brown, the terminal space overlaid by white scales; secondaries whitish, with a brown central lunule and a broad outer band of brown scales, irregular, broken and diffuse.

Expands 27 mm. = 1.08 inches.

Habitat: Florida (Mrs. Slosson), 1 female only.

Unlike any of the described species and will be separated generically when more material is at hand. The specimen before me is de-

fective in the body parts; but the wings are in good condition. The apices of primaries are pointed and the middle of the outer margin is marked. Vein 5 of the secondaries is as strong as the others and is on a little spur from the junction of 3 and 4.

Fagitana obliqua, sp. nov.

Ground color velvety red-brown, the vestiture thick. Head and thorax without markings. Primaries without strong contrasts. Costal region a little paler, outer half of median space distinctly deeper red-brown, the median lines more yellowish. T. a. line outwardly margined with brown; starts from costa two-fifths from base inwardly oblique to inner margin at basal third. T. p. line margined by brown on both sides, evenly oblique, nearer to apex on costa than to the anal angle on inner margin. S. t. line brown, sinuate, hardly relieved. A series of brown interspaceal lunules just before the margin, which has a darker, followed by a pale line at the base of the concolorous fringes. Orbicular narrow, elongate, upright, faintly outlined by somewhat paler scales. Reniform lost in the darkening of the outer half of the median space. Secondaries evenly red-brown. Beneath red-brown, secondaries and terminal space of primaries somewhat paler.

Expands 27 mm. = 1.08 inches.

Habitat: Florida (Mrs. Slosson), one female.

One example only, in fair condition. The secondaries have v. 5 as strong as the others, and on a little spur from the median. The species differs at once from *littera* by the lack of all white markings in the primaries. This resembles very strongly the *Dianthæcia tura* Druce, Biol. Cent. Am. Heter., p. 291, pl. 27, f. 19; but is different, I believe. At all events the new species is not a *Dianthæcia* and, as it comes from a different faunal region, I will risk describing it.

Anticarsia ferruginea, sp. nov.

Ground color a bright, rusty-red brown, the vestiture a little rough. Head and body parts immaculate. Primaries with an upright, linear, white, contrasting reniform and a broad, richer brown, central median shade, which, continued across the secondaries, forms a more definite brown band. T. a. line purplish, single, broken, with three small, irregular outcurves in the interspaces. T. p. line blackish, linear, even, incurved on the costa, outcurved over the cell, then almost evenly oblique to the inner margin. S. t. line is a series of blackish, diffuse, interspaceal spots, bisinuate in general course. A series of diffuse, blackish, terminal, interspaceal marks. Reniform as described; orbicular, punctiform, whitish. Median band broad, diffuse, angulated on the median vein. Secondaries with the t. a. line continued half way across the wing. A moderately broad, well-defined median brown band across the middle, forms the continuation of the t. p. line and the median shade. The series of s. t. spots is continued across the wing. Beneath, more powdery and rusty, markings of upper surface reproduced in a general way, the ordinary spots of the primaries being blackish instead of white.

Expands 35 mm. = 1.40 inches.

Habitat: Florida, Mrs. Slosson.

The type and only specimen before me is a female in good condition, obviously different from the described species in our own fauna and, I believe, from other described forms as well.

***Capnodes punctivena*, sp. nov.**

Ground color dull red-brown, a little irrorated with paler scales. Head and thorax concolorous. Abdomen with a little white line at each side along the margin of the second abdominal segment, else concolorous. Primaries without contrasts, the median lines marked by a series of white venular dots in a diffuse dusky line, which does not contrast to any great extent with the ground color. A white dot at base of median vein. T. a. line almost upright, a little outcurved. T. p. line outcurved over cell, incurved below, the median space being narrow as a whole and very narrow on the internal margin. S. t. line irregular, broken, composed of somewhat lunate pale marks which are preceded by irregular dusky shadings. Through the terminal space there is a series of yellow scales along the veins, a series of small, yellow, interspaceal terminal dots and blackish scales between them. The reniform is vaguely indicated by a dusky shade. Secondaries with the dusky portion of t. a. line traceable. T. p. line crosses the middle and is feebly bisinuate, the veins white dotted. S. t. line a series of dusky interspaceal spots followed by a paler shading. The terminal yellow dots are more elongate and toward the anal angle more resemble a broken line. Beneath, uniform fuscous brown, the secondaries with a linear, short, black, discal spot.

Expanse 27 mm. = 1.08 inches.

Habitat: Charlotte Harbor, Florida (Mrs. Slosson).

A single female, in good condition. It is possible that this cannot remain associated with *Capnodes* when the male is known. The middle tibiæ seem to have no spinules and the antennæ are ciliated and bristled:—rather an unusual female character. The maculation is very simple and not at all contrasting.

***Kakopoda*, gen. nov.**

Habitus and form of an *Erebus* and referable to the *Erebiina* in body and wing form, in the continuous lines crossing secondaries, and in the quadrifid median vein of secondaries, on which the cell is short. Palpi long, oblique, second joint much the longest, terminal short and stout, exceeding head by half their own length. A small, pointed, frontal tuft. Antennæ of the male with long lateral bristles on each joint. Legs in male abnormal. The median tibia is stout, somewhat shorter than usual, terminated by a single spur only. The posterior tibia is decidedly shorter than normal, there is only a single terminal spur, while the median spurs are very close to the base and unusually long, unequal, one of them $\frac{1}{2}$ the other $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the femur. There are no spines or other armatures. Primaries triangular, apices pointed, outer margin long, oblique, rounded, and even.

This genus is well marked by the peculiar malformation of the

middle and posterior tibiæ, otherwise resembling *Selenis* in size and general appearance.

Kakopoda cincta, sp. nov.

Ground color red or umber brown shaded with bluish and black, the lines black. Vertex blackish. Upper side of antennæ at basal third, smoky brown. Collar blackish brown at base. Thorax with an anterior, median and posterior blackish, transverse line. Abdomen smoky black at base, obscurely ringed to the apex, which is yellowish brown. Markings of primaries distinct. Basal line geminate, blackish, marked by a paler inclosed shade on the costa. T. a. line geminate, inwardly oblique, a little arcuate, inner line narrow, smoky, outer broad, blackish, a little diffuse, included space paler on the costa. Throughout the basal space is a bluish shading and a blackish transverse line. The t. p. line consists of a narrow, thread-like paler line, preceded by a prominent black line varying in width, shading inwardly into brown, followed by a steel-blue line which is outwardly diffuse, and shade into the subterminal space; varying in width. In course it is irregularly sinuate, as a whole about parallel with the outer margin. A narrow, obscure, blackish line runs parallel with, close to and within the t. p. line. Median shade line narrow, blackish, irregular. Reniform blackish, indefinite, moderate in size. S. t. line diffuse, yellowish brown, irregular, angulated below the apex and there emphasized by a preceding black shading. A black, festooned terminal line. Secondaries with the lines of primaries continued, but more crowded toward the center of the wing, leaving the basal and s. t. space clear; the latter yellowish brown, and forming a short band which joins and matches the last abdominal segment. Beneath yellowish, smoky, both wings crossed by three median, darker, somewhat crenulated lines, and by a looped or festooned terminal line.

Expands 28 mm. = 1 12 inches.

Habitat: Biscayne Bay, Florida (Mrs. Slosson).

A single male only, in good condition. The species should be readily recognizable, though the lines probably vary somewhat and the relative intensity of colors of the maculation may be considerably changed.

Egryrlon, gen. nov.

Head moderate in size, well applied to the thorax, but hardly retracted. Eyes hemispherical, hardly prominent, hairy. Front smooth, hardly convex, with a pointed frontal tuft. Antennæ in the female simple, in the male (?). Palpi long, a little oblique, projecting half their length above the front. Middle joint a little the longest, stout, rather closely scaled; terminal joint more slender, a little flattened, almost equal throughout and obtuse at tip. Thorax about as broad as long, only a little convex, vestiture mixed hair and scales, rather close. Legs moderate in length, closely scaled, except that the middle tibia has a brush of loose vestiture at about the middle. Abdomen conic, closely scaled, scarcely exceeding the anal angles of the secondaries. Primaries trigonate, broad, outer and inner margin of nearly equal length, outer margin arcuate. Secondaries proportionate; discal cell short, vein 5 as strong as the others and referable to the median series.

This genus belongs to the Erebiid series, is nearest to *Trama* in general appearance, and is the first example known to me of the occurrence of hairy eyes in combination with other characters. Unfortunately I had no male.

Egryrlon filaria, sp. nov.

Ground color dark chocolate brown. Head, thorax and abdomen without markings. Primaries with the median lines narrow, contrasting pale blue, the t. p. line followed by a bluish shading, which is broader toward the inner margin. The veins as they cross the t. a. line are a little blue powdered a short distance on each side. T. a. line a little outcurved, with a small angle on the subcostal vein, marked on each side by black scales. T. p. line outcurved over the cell, then rivulous to the inner margin. Edged on each side by black scales. S. t. line marked by a series of obscure black spots in the interspaces. There is a series of black, terminal lunules. Reniform small, narrow, upright, a little constricted, outlined by black scales. Secondaries with the t. p. line of primaries continued as a sinuate line about three-fifths from base, shaded outwardly by blue scales and inwardly edged by black scales. There is a linear, black, discal mark. Beneath a little paler brown, each wing with a black discal lunule.

Expands 23 mm. = .92 inch.

Habitat: Biscayne Bay, Florida (Mr. Slosson).

One female only, in good condition. The species should be easily recognizable by the clean cut blue lines on the chocolate ground; the outer is continued across the secondaries.

NOTES ON THE LARVAL-CASES OF LACOSOMIDÆ (PEROPHORIDÆ) AND LIFE-HISTORY OF LACOSOMA CHIRIDOTA GRT.

PLATE VI.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR.

No species of the family Lacosomidæ has had its life-history fully written. The best known larva is the North American *Cicinnus melsheimerii* Harris, of which the egg, half grown larva and mature larva have been described (see Packard, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci., VIII, 50). The youngest larvæ known seem to live already in a rude case. The same appears to be the condition in *Mimallo æmilia* Stoll (see Sepp, Surin. Vlind., pl. 20). Both these species form at maturity a